

[**CONFIDENTIAL.**]

**SELECTIONS**  
**FROM THE**  
**VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS**  
**PUBLISHED IN THE PANJAB,**  
**NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES,**  
**OUDH, AND CENTRAL PROVINCES,**  
**Received up to 11th May, 1878.**

**POLITICAL.**

The *Urdu Akhbār* (published in Marathi at Akola) of the 4th May says that war is about to break out between England and Russia. Seven thousand men have already been sent to Malta from India. Another batch of native troops will soon follow. Other preparations for war are also pushed on with great vigour in this country. Our English Government has sent an *ulimatum* to Russia with the remark that she should accept its proposals within eight days, otherwise it will declare war against her. It is evident from this that the relations between England and Russia have reached a crisis. The proposals made to Russia by our Government are founded on justice, but the Czar and his ministers do not accept them. This is a clear proof of the stubbornness or stupidity of Russia. Repeated insurrections are taking place in Roumelia. The Turks also appear to be alienated from the Russians. The prolonged mediation of Germany perhaps arises from interested motives. Her secret

Circulation,  
130 copies.

object is to secure some advantages to herself by entrapping England and lending her support to Russia. But our shrewd English politicians have seen through her cunning policy, and made preparations for war. This is indeed very good. There is no doubt that the subjects of Her Majesty, in whatever part of her dominions they may live, will be inspired with enthusiasm at this intelligence. There are several kings ready to assist our Government. But our Government itself is very powerful. It will be no difficult task for our armies to acquire a victory over the Russians. Now it is the duty of all Her Majesty's subjects to pray for the success of English arms.

Circulation.  
112 copies.

The *Akhbār-i-Tamannai* of the 8th May says that at last the Russo-Turkish war is over. But now another difficulty has arisen in European politics. All the world waits with impatience to see what results attend that difficulty. Now that Russia has become insolent, our English Government has begun to make excellent demonstrations of its power which inspire its friends and adherents with the hope that in the event of a Russo-English war the pride of the enemy will be humbled. It is the benevolence of the Government that induces all its subjects to pray for the prosperity of Her Majesty's Empire. They wish that its enemies should be punished for their evil deeds. Looking at the present state of affairs in Europe, our Government has acted wisely in making military preparations. India is in a state of perfect security. The natives always think it to be their paramount duty to be loyal to their rulers for the time being ; and therefore the Government also always protects their rights and privileges and promotes them in rank and dignity. How great was the enthusiasm of native troops at the time of their departure from Bombay to Malta. We believe that if they are called upon to fight they will display such courage and bravery that the enemy will be hardly able to encounter them. We hope that if the troops of native chiefs are also required by the



paramount power for foreign service, they will start to the scene of action without the least hesitation on their part. The editor also publishes a few verses in praise of the British native army. The opening verses are in the form of an address to the native troops who have been ordered to proceed to Malta. The substance of the opening verses is as follows:—Brave soldiers of the Indian army, there is time for enthusiasm now: it is the order of the Empress of India that you should go to Malta. If the enemy wishes to fight, fight bravely and destroy his whole army. Your ability will now be put to the test; cheerfully obey the order of the Empress of India.

The *Lawrence Gazette* has a correspondent at Calcutta who receives letters from a friend at Constantinople. The latter sends his letters in Turkish, and the former translates them into Urdu, and sends the translations to the editor of the *Lawrence Gazette* for publication in that paper. The letters treat of the political affairs of Turkey. Ten letters have already appeared in the back numbers of the *Lawrence Gazette*. Part of the eleventh letter is published in the issue of the 30th April. The letter publishes the *kharita*, dated the 20th January, 1878, which was sent by the Amir of Kabul to the Sultan of Turkey, and the *farmán* of the Sultan, dated the 28th February in reply to the *kharita*. The substance of the Amir's *kharita* is as follows:—The mission of an embassy by His Majesty was a source of great pleasure and pride to me, for which I am always thankful to His Majesty. May Heaven always preserve His Majesty. The Ottoman Empire is the pillar to the Muhammadan religion. I have already submitted my reply to His Majesty's instructions in regard to my policy towards the English Government. Now I address His Majesty, because authentic news of the war does not reach me. I have heard in these days that the Russian army has arrived before Constantinople, and that the English power, which always professed friendship

Circulation,  
500 copies.

towards Turkey has rendered no aid to her. It is a matter of regret and surprise that the English Power should not aid such a faithful friend as His Majesty. After a careful examination of English character I have renounced my friendship with the English. Russia is a strong power, and therefore I have entered into an alliance with her. I have renounced friendship with the English, simply because they are not faithful, they never stick to their word. They have not acted faithfully towards His Majesty. They are very proud of their power, and look down upon others with contempt. A Russian Envoy has been staying at Kabul for some time past. Judging from his discourse I am inclined to suppose that the Russians are a more faithful people than the English. In my humble opinion, His Majesty has acted wisely in opening negotiations for peace with the Russian power. It is a good thing that His Majesty should form a friendly alliance with the Russians, and renounce his friendship with the English.

The substance of the Sultan's *farmán* is as follows:—I have read your letter. I do not like the remarks which you have made about the English nation. I see no fault in the English, nor have my forefathers written anything against them. Every man is of opinion that the English power should have assisted the Porte. But this is a mistake. From the very beginning of the war it was the wish of the Porte that no European power should interfere. The cause of my defeat is that some European powers rendered secret aid to Russia, and the Turkish provinces revolted and cast in their lot with the enemy. If the Turks had to encounter only the Russians it would not be possible for the latter to overpower the former. As regards the question of peace, the treaty of peace has not yet been finally concluded. But I advise you that you should maintain your friendship with the English, and not listen to the proposals of the Russians. I know the cause of your alienation from the English Government. If you will make known your wishes to me, I will endeavour to effect a reconciliation be-



tween you and the English Government, from which good will accrue both to Kabul and Turkey.

[*N. B.*—This letter has been copied by several vernacular newspapers in their columns.]

#### NATIVE STATES.

The *Mashir-i-Qaisar* of the 5th May says that it is a mat-

Circulation,  
215 copies.

The education of young native princes. ter of regret that even under a civilized Government like the British the education of native chiefs and princes remains faulty or defective. But in spite of the parental care which the paramount power bestows upon them, it seems to be an almost hopeless task that they should receive a good education. Scores of them die a premature death. Within the last few years several young native chiefs have died from the effects of drink or those diseases which are caused by intemperance. The Government performs its duty satisfactorily in the matter of the education of minor chiefs. The only thing that now remains to preserve them from the baneful influence of evil company is that they should be made to live in the same houses with their European guardians and tutors. We will discuss this subject at length on a future occasion.

A correspondent of the *Rahbar-i-Hind* of the 7th May,

Circulation,  
525 copies.

The prevalence of distress in Kashmir. writing from Kashmir, complains of the scanty allowances of food given to the poor by the State. Each man gets three *seers* of paddy which yields one and a quarter *seers* or twenty *chataks* of rice. This allowance of food is for eight days. Thus the daily ration for each man is two and a half *chataks* of rice, which is obviously too inadequate. It is to be regretted that the prevalence of distress is the result of the mismanagement of the State officers.

#### GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

The *Rahbar-i-Hind* of the 4th May says:—We have heard

Circulation,  
525 copies.

Assessments in connection with the license tax, Panjab. that the Financial Commissioner of the Panjab has returned the assessment returns of some districts con-

nected with the license tax for revision. In some cases the assessments made were considered to be too heavy and in others to be too lenient. We believe that if the high Government officers carefully examine the assessment returns they will discover many defects in them, and will not find them capable of being accepted without scrutiny. Assessment is a very delicate task, and the least carelessness in making assessments will be productive of great hardship and oppression.

Circulation,  
400 copies.

The *Anjuman-i-Panjab* of the 3rd May publishes a memorial, which has been drawn up by one Rajab Ali, the teacher of mathematics in the district school, Firozpur, for submission to the Chief Court, Panjab. According to clause 3, Rule X. of the Rules framed by the Chief Court under chapter VI. of Act XVII. of 1877, and published in the *Panjab Government Gazette* dated the 28th March, 1878, page 166 *et seq.*, any tahsildar or munsif may, upon leaving the public service, be admitted as a pleader of the second grade without having passed the prescribed examination. The memorialist urges that the candidates for the office of tahsildar who have passed the tahsildars' examination should be also admitted and enrolled as pleaders of the second grade, or at least as mukhtars of the first or second grade. The memorialist has published the memorial for the information of the public in order to invite co-operation, and will shortly submit it to the Chief Court of the Panjab.

Circulation,  
40 copies.

The *Mutla Nār* of the 7th May, in its correspondence columns, publishes the address and the *qasida* which were presented to William Young, Esq., by the rāises and native officers of Mainpuri at the time of his making over charge of the office of magistrate and collector of Mainpuri, owing to his appointment to the office of Sessions Judge.



The raises of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh presented an address to M. Kempson, Esq., M.A., the late Director of Public Instruction of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, on the 2nd March, 1878, at Allahabad, on his retirement from the public service. The committee under whose management the address was presented has published a pamphlet for circulation containing the address, Mr. Kempson's reply to the address, and the memorandum recorded by His Honour the Lieutenant Governor of the North-Western Provinces and Chief Commissioner of Oudh, in recognition of the services of Mr. Kempson in connection with the Educational Department. The editor of the *Oudh Akhbār* has received a copy of the pamphlet and reprints it in the *Oudh Akhbār* of the 10th May. The editor also makes a few remarks in praise of Mr. Kempson. The following is an extract from his remarks:—Mr. Kempson left no stone unturned to further the cause of education in these provinces. He sought to promote the interests of those men who were connected with the Educational Department in a variety of ways. We have often spoken of those highly beneficial schemes which he devised for the improvement of the Urdu and Hindi languages. Excellent books have been written in these languages; and both the languages have been brought to such a state of perfection in his time that even all future improvements may be justly regarded as the fruits of his schemes. Several native officers of the Educational Department were through his recommendation appointed to respectable posts in the public service by the Government. He was one of those European officers who have always at heart the welfare of the natives.

Circulation,  
820 copies

The editor also thanks Mr. Kempson for the praise which he conferred on the *Oudh Akhbār* Press, in his reply to the address, for its activity in the publication of books, and refers to the fact that Munshi Nawal Kishor, the proprietor of the

*Oudh Akhbār* Press, will establish a library at Benares in commemoration of Mr. Kempson.

#### THE VERNACULAR PRESS ACT.

Circulation,  
525 copies.

The *Rahbar-i-Hind* of the 4th May says that the Government of India has issued an order to the local Governments to the effect that no local Government should take an action against any vernacular newspaper under the provisions of Act IX of 1878 without the sanction of the Supreme Government. This order restricts the powers which were vested in the local Governments by the Act for the destruction of vernacular newspapers, and is thus calculated to buoy up the drooping spirits of native journalists. We ought to be sincerely grateful to the Government of India for issuing this order. The Government has now receded one step from that position which it had taken up with the intention of extirpating the vernacular press. This order will at least give a short respite to the vernacular newspapers. But nothing short of a restoration of the former state of things, when only the usual courts of justice were competent to deal with our offences, can do substantial good. Act IX. of 1878 has placed us under the control of the executive, which, in accordance with the principles of British administration, appears to be intolerable to a free people. Parliament may also take this view of the matter, and thus our difficulties may soon be over.

Circulation,  
60 copies.

The *Almbrā Akhbār* of the 1st May says that Act IX. of 1878 has begun to produce its effects on the vernacular press. The *Sahachar*, a newspaper of Bengal, has ceased to exist. When the commissioner of police required the manager of the *Sahachar* press to enter into a bond for Rs. 500, the latter refused to execute a bond, and said that as he was required to furnish a security without any enquires, it was better that he should



stop the paper. The editors of three other vernacular newspapers are called upon to execute bonds of security for good behaviour. A monster meeting was lately held in Calcutta to enter a protest in Parliament against the Vernacular Press Act. From 5,000 to 8,000 men were present at the meeting, and four or five European gentlemen also took part in its proceedings. It remains to be seen what reception the protest meets at the hands of Parliament. But we are gratified to notice that the Government of India has issued an order to the local Governments to the effect that no action should be taken under the provisions of Act IX of 1878 against any vernacular newspaper without obtaining its sanction, and that no cognisance whatever is to be taken of offences committed before the passing of the Act. The local Governments have also been instructed to issue a circular of warning like the one issued by the Government of the North-Western Provinces and that of the Panjab. It is evident from this that our local Government has issued a circular, but we have not yet received a copy of that circular. When it comes to us we will know what its contents are. Lord Lytton is a great friend of the natives. He has given his assent to the Vernacular Press Act under the pressure of necessity. He has conferred a great favour upon the vernacular press in issuing the instructions above referred to to the local Governments.

The *Berar Samachar* of the 5th May says that Maharaja Holkar conducts the administration of his State with great ability. A statement has appeared in several newspapers that the Maharaja has sentenced the editor of the *Malwa Akhbār* to simple imprisonment for three months. But we doubt the truth of the statement. We lately met a respectable gentleman who is well informed about the affairs of the Indore darbar. He also doubted the truth of the statement. We saw it in the *Bombay Times*. It was commented upon by the *Guzrat Mitra*. It is said that an extract from the *Malwa Akhbār* was amongst the extracts from the writings of verna-

ular newspapers which were laid before the Legislative Council on the 14th March last, in proof of the charges which were brought against the vernacular press. When this matter reached the ears of Maharaja Holkar he inflicted the punishment above referred to upon the editor. Some time ago the *Times* published about thirty or forty of those extracts from the writings of the vernacular press which were laid before the Legislative Council, but unfortunately the extract from the *Malwa Akhbār* was not amongst them. We therefore do not know what the extract was, and whether its writer deserved to be so severely punished. Let the extract be what it may, we have no hesitation in saying that if it is true that the editor of the *Malwa Akhbār* has been punished, the punishment inflicted upon him is not justifiable. The Government of India has not punished the editor of any vernacular newspaper published in British India for the same offence. At the utmost, the Indore darbar should have exacted a bond of security for good behaviour from the editor of the *Malwa Akhbār*, or stopped the publication of the paper, which course would have best suited the despotic Maratha rule. Secondly the article in question was published in the *Malwa Akhbār* some months ago. If it is so bad, why did not the Indore darbar punish the editor when it was published? This is indeed very surprising. But we are reluctant to believe that Maharaja Holkar should have punished the editor simply in order to ingratiate himself with the Government of India.

Circulation,  
1,050 copies.

The *Akhbār-i-Ām* of the 8th May says that the anger of the Government is now subsiding. The Vernacular Press Act. The Government has begun to show kindness towards the vernacular press. It appears from the *Englishman* that the Government of Bengal has asked the commissioner of Dacca to release the editors of vernacular newspapers from the bonds which they had been required to enter into, and to give them a warning for good behaviour in future. Another contemporary tells us that the Government



of India has recorded a resolution to the effect that no local Government should take any action against a vernacular newspaper without its sanction. The grant of these concessions on the part of the Government is the result of the popular agitation in Calcutta and Bombay. We ought to be grateful to the inhabitants of Calcutta and Bombay for exposing the faults and defects of Act IX. of 1878. We ought to be still more thankful to the Government for the frankness and readiness with which it has acknowledged and corrected its mistakes. We are grieved at the conduct of those native journalists who accepted the Act in its entirety. Do not these men fall under the category of time-servers or flatterers? No time-server can be a true speaker. Even if a man were to aid them, they would discourage him instead of standing by him.

The *Safir-i-Budhana* of the 1st May, in its correspondence columns, publishes an article on the Vernacular Press Act. The writer says that it is a matter of deep regret that the license of the vernacular press has obliged the Government to impose restrictions upon the liberty of the vernacular press. No other people of Asia except ourselves enjoyed the liberty of the press. This inestimable privilege was conferred upon us by the English Government. But as we proved unworthy of it, it has been withdrawn from us. It is through the fault of some unworthy members of the vernacular press that even the respectable and loyal members have been deprived of their liberty, and their dignity has suffered. The gagging of the vernacular press is not only a source of grief to us, but inspires us with anger towards those inconsiderate writers who have been the cause of the loss of our liberty. The vernacular press was gradually remedying several evils. For instance, the natives had long been in the habit of flattering the officers. They indulged in gross exaggeration. But under the just British rule this evil was on the decline owing to the free-

Circulation,  
100 copies.

dom of the press. The natives were relinquishing the habit of flattering officers, and getting into the habit of making true and unexaggerated statement of facts. But now they will perhaps relapse into their former habit. Secondly, the thoughts and feelings of the people and the acts of officers were easily brought to the notice of the Government by the vernacular press. But the Government will now have to depend for this information upon newspapers published in English, and the information supplied by them will be scanty and imperfect. The greatest evil that will accrue from the gagging of the vernacular press is that the public will now put no faith in the writings of the vernacular press. In our opinion the public press is the simplest and most effective means of making the people civilised, enlightened, and loyal, provided it enjoys the confidence of the public. If the Government instead of enacting a law like Act IX. of 1878, which has lowered the prestige of the whole vernacular press, had gagged the mouths of those writers who indulged in license, and only given a warning to the others, this would have answered the purpose. Moreover, the prestige of the whole vernacular press would not have suffered in the eyes of the public. The inhabitants of Calcutta are making great efforts to secure the abolition of the Vernacular Press Act. A native editor has even committed suicide. He must have been a very inconsiderate man. And two or three newspapers have also been stopped. But all this is useless. There is no doubt that the Government cherishes love and kindness towards us. It is the result of our own misdeeds that we have been deprived of our liberty. It is our earnest prayer that Heaven may make us truly loyal to the Government, and induce the Government to restore the freedom of the press.

## RAILWAY.

Circulation,  
1,050 copies.

The *Akhbār-i-Ām*, Lahore, of the 8th May, asks:—Is it legal under the rules of the railway company for a railway servant, who is drunk,

A complaint against  
a railway servant.



to harass the passengers, and to say, when remonstrated with, that he, being a railway servant, can do whatever he likes, can beat any man he pleases, and can arrest any one who offers him the least resistance? We cannot believe in the existence of such a railway regulation. But as we saw with our own eyes a railway servant at the Fullor station who behaved in this way, we have been disposed to make an enquiry hereby of the railway company on the subject.

#### LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

The *Rahbar-i-Hind* of the 4th May says:—We hope our

Circulation,  
525 copies.

The payment of fees  
to orderlies.

European officers will not be displeased if we criticize the conduct of their orderlies.

Some native officers came to Lahore from other districts on the occasion of the late Shalamar garden fair. One of these native officers paid a visit to a high European officer in the morning. The orderly of the latter called upon the former for his fees in the afternoon. The native officer at once offered him one rupee. But he refused it as being too low a fee, he being the orderly of a very high officer. He was ultimately prevailed upon to take it by entreaty and promises of amends being made on some future occasion. Once we came across the orderly of a commissioner who called upon a munsif for the exaction of his fees. On enquiry we found that he possessed a tea garden. Is it not possible to prevent this illegal form of extortion? The Government can do a great deal towards checking this evil, if it likes to do so. But we are convinced that this evil will not entirely vanish until Europeans familiarly meet the natives.

A correspondent of the *Mashir-i-Qaisar* of the 5th May

Circulation,  
215 copies.

The neglected state  
of the road between  
Ajmir and Abu.

complaints that the road leading from Ajmir to Abu is in a very neglected state.

The road is very much frequented by high European officers like the Agent to the Governor-General for Rajputana, the Chief Commissioner of Ajmir, &c. It

lies partly in the State of Jodhpur and partly in the State of Sirohi.

Circulation,  
150 copies.

The *Shuhh Chintak* of the 6th May praises the Government for the establishment of schools and colleges, and deplores the indifference of rich classes of natives to education. A rich native will spend thousands of rupees on the occasion of the birth or marriage of his son or daughter, but he will not contribute a farthing for the encouragement of education or any other charitable purpose. He will very reluctantly pay the schooling fees for his own children.

Circulation,  
1,050 copies.

The *Akhbār-i-Ām* of the 8th May publishes an article headed "What is the cause of the poverty of the natives of India?" It has been noticed that the number of paupers and beggars in India is daily on the increase. What is the cause of this? Suppose that the dearth of grain is the cause of the widespread poverty among the natives. But high prices always rule in some countries of Europe. The condition of the inhabitants of those countries is not so bad as that of the natives. Switzerland is a small country in Europe. The food grain always sells very dear in that country. If the Swiss had not wisely devised a plan to escape from the effects of high prices, they would have hopelessly sunk into most abject poverty, and gradually died of starvation. They have enacted a law that no man shall marry without obtaining a certificate from a Government officer. No man is allowed to marry who does not possess a house and has the means of supporting and educating his children. The result of this is that no family or man is poor in Switzerland. But in India every family is beset with poverty. The cause of this universal poverty is that a law or custom just the opposite of the Swiss marriage law prevails in India. Here even a man, who manages to keep his body and soul together with diffi-



culty by begging alms, is anxious to beget a son. Accordingly he marries, and children are born whom he can hardly support. When the child is still in the womb, it is betrothed to another child who is also still unborn. As soon as the children are six years old, their parents procure money by borrowing or begging for their marriage expenses and marry them. If the wife of any man's son becomes twelve years of age without giving birth to a child, he consults *Pirs*, *Fakirs*, and astrologers about the cause of her barrenness, and his small earnings go towards paying the fees of the latter. Moreover, the children born of parents at an early age are a weak race of men who are unfit for hard labour. These evil customs are the cause of the poverty of the natives. Countrymen! look at the miserable state of your country and cease to beget a beggarly race of men, so that the country may recover its strength. Why do you tempt famine by overloading the earth with your children, and thus expose yourselves to great trouble?

The *Akhbār-i-Ām*, Lahore, of the 8th May, says that the  
 The demolition of the present city of Lahore. Parsi contractor who has entered into a contract for reconstructing the city of Lahore on a new plan, commenced the work of demolition of houses at Lungi Mandi on Monday last, perhaps because Monday is considered by the Hindus an auspicious day. Perhaps the reader will be surprised to hear that Lahore has begun to be demolished. The people wailed and cried, but in vain. We advise them to acquiesce in the project, because it has been decided that the present houses should be demolished, and therefore all complaints are useless. There is a rumour that the Parsi contractor has taken the contract for the re-construction of the city for twelve lakhs of rupees. He says that the new city will be complete in four years. Although the proprietors of houses are displeased with the action of the Government, the Government is determined not to let the

Circulation,  
1,050 copies.

city of Lahore remain in its present state, and is anxious to make it worthy of the capital of the Panjab. All that they can do now is to submit patiently to their lot.

Circulation,  
130 copies.

The *Urdu Akhbār* (published in Marathi at Akola) of the 4th May publishes the proceedings of the meeting which was held on the 20th April at the Anglo-Marathi School, Akola, by the friends of the late Wáman Rao Balaji, the deputy inspector of schools of Washim, Berar, to consider the means of perpetuating his memory in a suitable way. It was resolved at the meeting to collect subscriptions which should be invested, and the proceeds of the interest should be given in the shape of a prize to the student who stands first at the entrance examination in Berar, or should be disposed of in some other way as the managing committee thinks fit.

Circulation,  
275 copies.

The *Shola Tár* of the 7th May says that owing to high prices cases of robbery are frequent. The prevalence of robbery owing to high prices. Three cases have come to our notice within the last week. One Haji Muhammad Mumtaz Ali Khan, a native of Meerut, set out in a camel cart from Banda to Cawnpore. When he had hardly proceeded three miles from Banda, he was attacked by robbers and robbed of his property. Two of his attendants were wounded by the robbers. Munshi Muhammad Sadíq, an officer of the Ganges Canal, was robbed on his way from Roorkee to Muzaffarnagar. Another robbery was committed on the 3rd May between Etah and Shikohabad. The police authorities should carefully watch the roads.

The *Aftáb-i-Panjab* of the 9th May, referring to the horrible miseries and sufferings of the famine-stricken people of China, appeals to the natives of India for relief to the famine-stricken people of China, appeals to the charity of the Indian population on behalf of the Chinese sufferers.



Several newspapers have noticed the case of Mr. Salt, the assistant station master of the Rajputana State Railway, Agra, as an instance of the excellent way in which Mr. Keene, the Sessions Judge of Agra, administers justice. Mr. Salt had his chain, box, and some other property stolen. He took the law in his own hands, and violently beat two of his servants on suspicion. Mr. Keene, the Sessions Judge of Agra, has sentenced him to six months rigorous imprisonment. The case was first noticed by the *Nasimi Agra*, and then copied from it by other papers, viz., the *Kashi Patrika*, the *Shola-i-Tur*, the *Benares Akhbār*, &c.

The *Aligarh Institute Gazette* publishes a long article on the present miserable and degraded condition of the Musalmans. The first portion of the article appeared in the issue of the 9th April. The article is brought to a close in the issues of the 4th and the 7th May. It is said to be written by a "naturalist" Musalman. The sobriquet naturalist is applied by orthodox Musalmans as a nickname to the modern school of English educated Musalmans who are the votaries of European science and civilization, and who are accustomed to speak too much of nature and its laws, hence the name naturalists. Maulvi Sayyid Ahmad Khan Bahadur, C. S. I., is looked upon as the head of this school. The writer of the article pathetically deplores the present degraded and fallen condition of the whole Musalman race in strong language. The chief cause of their degradation is supposed to be their prejudice or religious bigotry. The writer exhorts the Musalmans to give up their prejudices, and to study Western science. The English education as given in Government schools and colleges is not best suited to the natives. Our educated youths are not competent men. They are only capable of being employed as clerks and writers in public offices. They are proud, conceited, and impertinent. They profess no religion. They are dissatisfied

with Englishmen. They hate their own country. In short, they have the vices or faults of both Englishmen and natives, and the virtues of neither. The writer urges that the education given at the Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College, Aligarh, is best suited to Musalmans. It is this institution which promises to re-generate the Musalman race and to restore the lost prestige of Islam. The writer appeals to the whole Muhammadan community of India to render pecuniary aid to this institution.



## LIST OF PAPERS EXAMINED.

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	DATE.	CIRCULATION.
1	<i>Aftab-i-Panjáb</i>	...	Urdu	Bi-weekly	May 6th & 9th 1878.	327 copies (including 50 copies taken by Govt.)
2	<i>Agra Akhbār</i>	...	Ditto	Weekly	" 7th "	90 copies.
3	<i>Akhdār-i-Ālam ...</i>	...	Ditto	Ditto	" 4th "	1,050 copies (including 360 copies taken by Govt.)
4	<i>Akhdār-i-Ām</i>	Meerut	Ditto	Ditto	" 8th "	112 copies.
5	<i>Akhdār-i-Tamannā</i>	Lucknow	Ditto	Ditto	" 5th "	100 "
6	<i>Akmal-ul-Akhdār</i>	Delhi	Ditto	Ditto	" 4th & 7th "	254 copies (including 40 copies taken by Govt.)
7	<i>Aligarh Institute Gazette</i>	Aligarh	Urdu-English	Bi-weekly	" "	60 copies.
8	<i>Almorah Akhdār</i>	Almora	Hindi	Bi-monthly	" 1st "	33 "
9	<i>Anjuman-i-Akhdār</i>	Sháhjahánpur,	Urdu	Ditto	" 4th "	180 "
10	<i>Anjuman-i-Hind</i>	Lucknow	Ditto	Weekly	" 3rd "	400 copies (including 200 copies taken by Govt.)
11	<i>Anjuman-i-Panjáb</i>	Lahore	Ditto	Ditto	" "	188 copies.
12	<i>Arya Darpan</i>	Sháhjahánpur,	Ditto	Monthly	For April 1878.	77 "
13.	<i>Benares Akhdār</i>	Benares	Hindi	Weekly	May "	

*List of papers examined—(continued).*

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, OR WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	DATE.	CIRCULATION.
14	<i>Berār Samāchār</i>	...	Marathi	Weekly	May	150 copies.
15	<i>Bhārat Bandhā</i>	...	Hindi-English	Ditto	5th 1878,	
16	<i>Bostān-ul-A'shqān</i>	...	Urdu	Ditto	3rd "	
17	<i>Dabdabāh Sikāndrī</i>	...	Ditto	Ditto	" "	
18	<i>Gwalior Gazette</i>	...	Hindi-Urdu	Ditto	6th "	352 "
19	<i>Jaipūr Akhbār (Rajputana),</i>	...	Urdu	Ditto	5th "	125 "
20	<i>Jalwa-i-Tūr</i>	...	Ditto	Ditto	3rd "	142 "
21	<i>Kārnāmāh</i>	...	Ditto	Ditto	8th "	300 "
22	<i>Kaukab-i-Hind</i>	...	Ditto	Bi-monthly	" "	525 "
23	<i>Kavi Vachan Sudhā</i>	...	Hindi	Weekly	8th "	275 "
24	<i>Khāir Khwāh-i-Ālam</i>	...	Urdu	Ditto	6th "	135 "
25	<i>Khāir Khwāh-i-Panjāb</i>	...	Ditto	Bi-monthly	9th "	625 "
26	<i>Khurshid-i-Ālam</i>	...	Ditto	Weekly	3rd "	
27	<i>Koh-i-Nūr</i>	...	Ditto	Ditto	6th "	
					4th "	540 copies (including 60 copies taken by Govt.)
28	<i>Lama-i-Nūr</i>	...	Ditto	Ditto	5th "	50 copies.
29	<i>Lauh-i-Mahfūz</i>	...	Ditto	Ditto	3rd "	90 "
30	<i>Lawrence Gazette</i>	...	Ditto	Ditto	7th "	500 copies (including 50 copies taken by Govt.)
31	<i>Lytton Gazette</i>	...	Ditto	Bi-monthly	" "	80 copies.
32	<i>Māwā Akhbār</i>	...	Marathi	Weekly	3rd "	



33	Marwad Gazette	...	Jodhpur	...	Hindi-Urdu	...	Weekly	...	April 29th	"	110	"
34	Mashir-i-Qaisar	...	Lucknow	...	Urdu	...	Ditto	...	May 5th	"	215	"
35	Meerut Gazette	...	Meerut	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	" 4th	"	60	"
36	Mitra Bilas	...	Lahore	...	Hindi	...	Ditto	...	" 6th	"	150	"
37	Mufid-i-A'm	...	Agra	...	Urdu	...	Tri-monthly	...	April 1st, & May 1st, 1878.	"	100	"
38	Mufid-i-Hind	...	Delhi	...	Ditto	...	Bi-monthly	...	May 8th 1878.	"	150	"
39	Muraqai-Tahsib	...	Lucknow	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	" 1st	"	125	"
40	Mutla-i-Nar	...	Cawnpore	...	Ditto	...	Weekly	...	" 7th	"	40	"
41	Naiar-i-A'zam	...	Moradabad	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	" 2nd	"	96	"
42	Najm-ul-Akhdar	...	Meerut	...	Ditto	...	Daily	...	" 6th to 11th	"	350	"
43	Nizam-ul-Akhdar	...	Delhi	...	Ditto	...	Weekly	...	" 6th	"	45	"
44	Nar-i-Afshan	...	Ludhiana	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	" 9th	"	425	"
45	Nar-ul-Anwar	...	Cawnpore	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	" 4th & 11th	"	380	"
46	Oudh Akhdar	...	Lucknow	...	Ditto	...	Daily	...	" 6th to 11th	"	820 copies (including 90 copies taken by Govt.)	"
47	Oudh Punch	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Weekly	...	" 7th	"	400 copies.	"
48	Panjab-i-Akhdar	...	Lahore	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	" 4th	"	300	"
49	Patiala Akhdar	...	Patiala	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	" 6th	"	240	"
50	Prince of Wales' Gazette	...	Meerut	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	" 4th	"	150	"
51	Qaisar-ul-Akhdar	...	Allahabad	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	" 5th	"	150	"
52	Rahbar-i-Hind	...	Lahore	...	Ditto	...	Bi-weekly	...	" 4th & 7th	"	525	"
53	Riaz-ul-Akhdar	...	Khairabad	...	Ditto	...	Tri-monthly	...	" 5th	"	230	"
54	Rohilkhand Akhdar	...	Moradabad	...	Ditto	...	Weekly	...	" 4th	"	210 copies (including 50 copies taken by Govt.)	"
55	Sadiq-ul-Akhdar	...	Bawalpur	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	" 6th	"	160 copies.	"
56	Safir-i-Budhand	...	Muzaffarnagar,	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	" 1st	"	100	"
57	Safir-i-Hind	...	Amritsar	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	" 4th	"	200	"
58	Saiad-ul-Akhdar	...	Delhi	...	Hindi-Urdu	...	Tri-monthly	...	" 1st	"	86	"

*List of papers examined.—(concluded.)*

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	DATE.	CIRCULATION.
59	Shafah-ul-Sudr	Lahore	Arabic	Monthly	April 30th 1878.	100 copies (in- cluding 20 copies taken by Govt.)
60	Shola-i-Tur	Cawnpore	Urdu	Weekly	May 7th	275 copies.
61	Shubha Chintak	Ditto	Hindi	Ditto	" 6th	150 "
62	Sohail Hind	Meerut	Urdu	Ditto	" 7th	146 "
63	Tohfat-i-Kashmir	Jammu	Ditto	Ditto	" 1st	250 copies (in- cluding 200 copies taken by Maharaja of Kashmir.)
64	Urdu Akhbar	Delhi	Ditto	Ditto	8th	60 copies.
65	Urdu Akhbar	Akola	Marathi	Ditto	4th	180 "
66	Urdu Akhbar (Akola)	Ditto	Urdu	Ditto	"	190 "
67	Vakil-i-Hindusien	Amritsar	Ditto	Ditto	3rd	260 "
68	Pris Dharé	Dhar	Marathi	Ditto	6th	175 "

ALLAHABAD,

The 16th May, 1878.

PRIYA DKS,

Government Reporter on the Vernacular Press of Upper India.



**[CONFIDENTIAL.]**

## **SELECTIONS**

FROM THE

# **VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS**

PUBLISHED IN THE PANJAB,

**NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES,**

**OUDH, AND CENTRAL PROVINCES,**

**Received up to 18th May, 1878.**

## **POLITICAL.**

The *Urdu Akhbar* (published in Marathi at Akola) of the 11th May publishes an article on the present aspect of relations between England and Russia. The substance of the article is as follows:—

Circulation,  
150 copies.

Looking at the latest telegraphic news, war between England and Russia appears to be improbable. The Russian Ambassador accredited to the Porte has gone to St. Petersburg to arrange the terms of peace. Russia is willing to withdraw her army from the vicinity of Constantinople, and wishes that the English power should also withdraw its fleet from the Sea of Marmora. It appears from the telegram of the 8th May that popular feeling at Constantinople is in favour of the maintenance of peace with England. If Russia had not carelessly slighted or insulted England on one or two occasions, the latter would not have been obliged to make military



